The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED THURSDAYS AT SMETHPORT, PA.

Office—Miner Block, Church Street.

TERMS—$1.50 PER YEAR.

Rates of Advertising:

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Local Notices, 10n cents per line for one insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

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Professional Cards, per year, $5.

McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

VOL. XV. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, SEPT. 5, 1878. NO. 44.

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Patronage solicited.

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SHERMAN ON FINANCE.

Review of Thurman's Speech.

The Secretary of the Treasury Explains the Resumption Act and Dilates Upon the Prospects of Returning Prosperity, with an Incidental Allusion to Eliza Pinkston.

Secretary Sherman addressed a large audience at Toledo, Ohio, on Monday evening of last week, upon the currency question and other issues of the day, in reply to the recent speech of Senator Thurman.

Mr. Sherman in opening spoke of the great importance of the currency question, and said that he would frankly express his own opinions, but that he would, while he remained in executive office, cheerfully and freely obey and execute the judgment of his fellow citizens as expressed by Congress or give way to some one who would. He said: What I want is the largest amount of currency that can be maintained at par with the established coin of the country. From the diversity of our wants we must have many different kinds of money to measure great wants and little wants. We must have coin money and paper money, and plenty of both. What I contend for is that though our money may be of many kinds it must all have the same purchasing power. The essential qualities of all good money are stability, equality and convertibility. The dollar of one kind should buy as much as the dollar of any other kind. Depreciated money cheats the ignorant and the unwary and enriches the money-changer. The poor man whose dependence is upon his daily labor is the victim of depreciated money for he must take what is offered and is always paid in the poorest money. No distinction should be made between coin money and paper money, or between the noteholder and the bondholder. The money provided by the government should pay all debts and be used for all debts. Subject to these conditions I am for the largest amount of each kind of money demanded for the wants of business, and if you will agree with me in these general propositions there will be no quarrel between us.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Mr. Sherman then spoke of the relations of gold, silver, copper and paper money, all useful agents of exchange, and of the importance of keeping them at par with one another. No form of paper money, he said can profitably take the place of silver, but it must be maintained at or near the instrinsic value of other money. If silver is coined at less than its market value and issued without limit it will as surely displace gold as water will displace air. Therefore fractional silver is limited to $50,000,000, and is only issued when required in exchange for United States notes. If it becomes too abundant it comes into the Treasury for taxes and is paid out only when demanded or willingly received. So the coining of the new silver dollar, though a legal tender for all purposes, is limited by law to from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 a month. The silver in this dollar is worth less in the market than the gold or even the paper dollar, and, if issued without limit, the silver dollar will surely depreciate below the gold dollar and will become the single standard of value. This is as certain as the march of time.

But gold also is an indispensable standard of value. It measures all the larger transactions of business life. It is used as such by most Christian and civilized nations of the world, and its demonetization would be as great an injury as the demonetization of silver. Now, fellow-citizens, I am in favor of so adjusting this matter that both metals will circulate at par with each other; that you will have gold eagles and silver dollars, and a dollar of either will purchase precisely the same commodities. This can be done while the market value of silver is lower than its legal ratio with gold, either—First, by limiting the amount of silver to be used, or second, by readjusting the relative weight of the two coins, either by increasing the weight of the silver coin or lowering the weight of the gold coin, or equalising them by increasing the weight of silver or lowering the gold, or, third, by the international conference between bi-metallic nations now in session, which I sincerely trust may arrive at some practical result. Either plan or any other to keep these coins on a par with each other will meet my hearty concurrence, but I am utterly opposed to any measure that will deprive us of the use of either coin, circulating side by side, of equal purchasing power, at par with each other. I assure you in all frankness that the silver question must be solved in some such way or we will have to adopt the single standard of silver, like the Chinese and other Asiatic nations.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The Secretary then came to the most important question of the canvass. "Our paper currency is now happily brought to very near par with coin. Will you insist upon keeping it with par, or will you, by repealing the resumption act, retrace the steps already taken and embark again upon the sea of irredeemable paper currency? Shall our paper money hereafter be redeemable in coin upon the demand of the holder and be maintained at par with coin, or shall it be what its friends call a "fiat" money, irredeemable in coin, depending upon the daily trade-marks of bankers and brokers for its value and upon the changing majorities in Congress for its amount and quality?" Speaking to Republicans, he would remind them that it was the Republican party that devised and issued the greenbacks and has thus far sustained them, and whatever other differences there might be, there should be none as to the desire that the chosen instrument by which the Union forces were marshalled during our war should be made and kept equal with coin. He spoke of the repeated pledges of redemption and of the passage of the resumption act, and continued: And now, fellow-citizens, the resumption act has vindicated itself. We will be prepared when the time fixed shall arrive to execute it and maintain it, with entire confidence in its happy effect in the revival of business and the restoration of confidence. Four months before the time fixed silver and gold and paper are almost on par with each other. Your greenbacks will now buy within one-half of one per cent. as much provision, clothing and other things as the best gold coin ever issued from the mint. The laboring man has a standard of value equal to that of the bondholder. The only promise unfulfilled by the Republican party is almost performed.

RESUMPTION CAN BE MAINTAINED.

Mr. Sherman here read a detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury, and continued: It thus appears that over and above all coin liabilities the Treasury has $129,485,563.38 fractional silver coin, available for resumption purposes without any charge or demand whatever against it, and supported by the power, if necessary, to sell bonds in aid of resumption. With this sum and with the powers conferred by law, I am satisfied that it is easy to maintain resumption, and such, I believe, is now the judgment of the best business men of the country and of those most experienced in financial matters. Every step in the process of resumption has been open, frank and beneficial in a business sense. All the evils which you have suffered are the direct result of the inflation of paper money and the panic which preceded the resumption act. The whole process of resumption has, substantially, been carried on since the first of May, 1877, and has been attended with reviving business and prosperity. The failures that have occurred during this time have been the direct result of engagements and contracts made before that date. And now, fellow-citizens, the real question is, shall we go forward and complete this process or shall we go back again to the period of irredeemable money with its inevitable resulting consequence of expansion, inflation and panic? As you are the judges of last resort on this question, I beg of you to consider some general principle, gathered from the experience not only of our people, but of all nations who have, at any period, maintained mixed standards of paper money.

IRREDEEMABLE MONEY.

Irredeemable paper money is only justified by war carried to the extent of national peril, when the life of the nation is at stake. It ought to be redeemable as soon as the public exigences will permit. It is not money, but the promise to pay money. These are axioms of political economy, the truth of which all experience has demonstrated. We issued this money only in the midst of such perils. Our error, if any, has been that we have delayed too long the measures of resumption. Now, when they are almost complete, and silver and paper money are practically convertible one into the other, when there is the same money for the bondholder and the noteholder, the rich and poor, when silver can be had for notes and gold in ample stores awaits the day of resumption, we Republicans should not debate the question of the repeal of the resumption act. With all our promises on record, we should not be deluded by the cry for "fiat" money. Precisely what is the meaning of this phrase I do not know, but I presume it means a money that is not measured by any other, that is not redeemable in any other, but has its origin, force, sanction and value in the mandate of the government, and will vary day by day in purchasing power. As between this kind of money and the old greenback regenerated, restored, convertible into coin, the standard of all value, and the medium of all payments, I am for the greenback against "fiat" money.

I can imagine how a man deeply in debt and hoping to escape bankruptcy may desire to cheapen the money in which his debt is to be paid, but why should a laboring man whose daily toil is measured by the money he receives desire to cheapen that money? Why should a farmer who sells his productions for money desire to lessen its purchasing power? Why should a prudent, thrifty, industrious man engaged in any occupation, who hopes by his thrift and industry to accumulate for himself a competence, desire to have his labor measured by a money of unstable value? It is the interest of every one engaged in industrious employments who is not a speculator or a broker, to have a fixed standard of value. If any of you who labor are farmers, mechanics, or belong to any of the industrial classes of life, and have hope from a depreciated money, you will be greatly misled. All the great men of our country, our Revolutionary fathers and their descendants in the war of 1812, and the statesmen of the days of General Jackson deeply felt the evils of irredeemable paper money, and experience led them to the conviction that gold and silver coin, or paper money well secured and convertible into gold and silver coin, was the best for all classes and for all industries.

MR. THURMAN.

The Secretary then alluded to the shifting position of the Democrats on the currency question, as illustrated by Mr. Thurman's recent speech, and proceeded to answer that gentleman in detail. He denied that the Republican party was in favor of retiring the greenbacks, that their place might be filled with national bank notes. The position of the Republican party is in favor of greenbacks restored to their normal condition of paper money, equal to coin and redeemable in coin on the demand of the holder, while the position of the Democratic party, as stated by Judge Thurman, is in favor of the issue and maintenance in circulation of $668,800,000 of United States notes without any provision whatever for their redemption or their conversion into coin. This issue is distinctly made, and for one I distinctly accept it. We favor paper money, redeemable in coin, and the largest amount that can be maintained at par with coin, while he favors an amount of paper issued directly by the government not convertible into coin, with no provision for its redemption, and to an amount that no one has claimed can be maintained at par with coin.

He says it is just as easy to maintain $668,000,000 greenbacks at par with coin as it is to maintain $346,000,000 greenbacks and $300,000,000 national bank notes at par with coin. But he forgets to state that the bank notes are payable in greenbacks and not in coin, and that they are to be redeemed by the banks at their risk and expense, and not by the United States. No coin reserve is needed by them for such redemption. The issue of these notes aids in maintaining the United States notes at par with coin instead of obstructing it.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The relations of the banks to the government were next considered, and the objections to Thurman's plan presented: It would directly violate the provisions of the loan laws, under which both United States bonds and notes are issued and which limit expressly the amount of United States notes to $400,000,000. This would be a violation of the public faith, and would impair at once the public credit, and do inconceivably more harm than it could give profit to the government. The scheme of his encounters directly the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and would, no doubt, be held unconstitutional because it provides for a very large increase of United States notes in a time of profound peace, where no such exigency as is contemplated by the Constitution or decision of the Supreme Court exists to justify such an issue. It would at once drive out of existence the whole system of national banks which have been prevented from issuing circulating notes. The only franchise the national banks receive from the government which induces them to maintain their corporate existence is the right, under limits fixed by law, to issue circulating notes. Take this from them and they would at once cease, without exception, to be national banks and would be organized again, as before the war, into the State banks, with such powers as any State might give them. The inevitable effect of this policy would be to revive again the system of State banks, without any common organization, without any security for their notes, upon such terms as any State might prescribe, and thus all the evils of State bank money which the people experienced before the war will recur again. As for the influence of these institutions so much feared by Mr. Thurman, it is not an object of alarm, for it cannot be combined, or if attempted, it could be overthrown by a single wave of popular opinion. There is no power in this country that is so weak in political management as that which is called the money power. It never has been nor can it be concentrated so as to effect political questions. The tendency of our institutions makes it easy to combine at once political opinion and political power against it. Party organization is infinitely more powerful for combination than the money power. My own experience in office enables me to say that if you convene ten bank presidents you will have ten different opinions, while party organization brings even Judge Thurman and General Ewing on the same platform.

THE SOUTH.

After some further remarks Mr. Sherman proceeded to the consideration of Southern politics. He reiterated the stories of violence and intimidation in Louisiana, saying: Such were the means used by the Democratic party to carry Louisiana. They may here and there induce a disappointed office-seeker like Anderson and Weber to falsify their former oaths and even prevail upon poor negroes like Amy Mitchell and Mrs. Pinkston to withdraw their former depositions, but the scores of dead men, killed by the rifle clubs, speak from their graves, and the men who killed them and rode their haughty rides of terror know now in their hearts that all that has been said of them is true. The action of the Returning Board was therefore in accordance with law and justice, and Governor Hayes got the vote of Louisiana, as lawfully and fully as that of Ohio.

The policy of President Hayes, his earnest desire and hope is to destroy sectionalism, to invite by kindness and forbearance a like kindness and forbearance to the Republicans of the South. If this effort fails the South will be a slumbering volcano, which some day will break fourth in retaliation and crime, for free men having Constitutional rights cannot be chained by violence. Intelligence and organization will soon enable them to assert their rights or deter the practice of such violence.

But I, who supported this policy and shared in it, feel, as do Republicans generally, that the South has never frankly or manfully responded to this policy. They do not enforce the amendments. They do not give equal civil and political rights to either white or black Republicans. They do not permit or tolerate that free expression of opinion or discussion and action essential to a Republican government, but, by their adherence to the very elements in the North that encouraged them into the rebellion, that brought upon them the very waste and desolation of which they complain, they repel all efforts to break down the sectionalism of the past, and make it vitally necessary again to concentrate the people of the North in order to secure peace, order and liberty.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Returning to the subject of finance, the Secretary reviewed the condition of business, calling attention to the enormous increase of our export, with a diminution of imports, and other evidences of returning prosperity. During the last fiscal year the excess was $257,450,250, our exports reaching the sum of $680,688,798, and during this fiscal year this excess of exports is increasing.—This is a debt paying process. The great body of the debts contracted before the panic are now settled, either by payment or bankruptcy or readjustment. At one time it was estimated that the amount of United States bonds held abroad approached $1,000,000,000. Two years ago the general estimate was about $500,000,000. Now, after the most careful examination, it is estimated somewhere near $200,000,000. The common fear expressed for the success of any plan of resumption was that foreign nations could at once, by a return of our bonds, exhaust our gold and thus defeat resumption, but this is no longer feared when the surplus exports for a single year would pay off every dollar of our national debt held beyond the limits of the United States. Last winter, when an exaggerated fear prevailed in Europe as to the effect of the silver bill, $80,000,000 of our bonds were promptly absorbed by our own people in sixty days, and, although this stopped the sale of bonds by the Treasury, it strengthened our position by bringing them home.

Another favorable sign of the times is the very large increase of domestic production, both of the farm and of the workshop, which not only fill the place of goods heretofore imported, but enable us to compete with foreign nations in their own markets. The reduction of interest, the increased production of gold and silver, the great development of agriculture are all hopeful signs.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

And now, fellow-citizens, in conclusion, let me invite your attention briefly to the agitation of the labor question, not only in this country, but in other countries where production has exceeded consumption and thrown out of employment many industrious laboring men and paralyzed important branches of industry, especially of the iron and coal industries. I know that in some places labor is depressed, the wages are low, that many a willing hand finds it hard to get work, and sometimes hungry men women and children want food and clothing, and shame be to him who does not sympathize with such suffering and relieve it if possible! No wonder that honest labor grows soured at the inequalities of life, and sometimes listens to the cry of the demagogues that human laws have caused this distress and that if he was in office he could furnish redress.

The same distress, in a far greater degree, exists in Great Britain, France, Germany and all civilized nations, whatever may be their forms of currency or standards of value. Modern inventions, which supply wonderful machinery which consumes only water and coal, as a substitute for the skilled mechanic, have greatly diminished the occupation of labor. Fewer laborers are required for the same work. The only remedy would seem to be to pursue new industries and seek new markets to be supplied. Our own country is blessed with cheap lands inviting labor, and the energy of our own people, as I have shown, is already discovering increased employment in supplying productions heretofore made abroad and in sending our home productions to foreign countries. All that the government can do within its limited powers it ought to do to encourage, protect and foster labor.

And I can say of our laws and institutions that they are far more favorable to the laboring man than those of any other country, and any idea or reform or measure that is proposed to relieve and protect labor finds in the Republican party its earnest and sympathetic advocate.—That party has done more for the protection and development of labor than any other. Our Constitution and laws guarantee to every man equal civil and political rights. Property is more equally distributed than elsewhere except in France, and excluding the negroes, who but recently acquired the right to vote, a greater proportion of our citizens are property holders. More than two-thirds of our voters, with this exception, are property holders and the rest want to be, and can be. This country of ours is not the permanent field for tramps and Communists. Our laws for the distribution of property tend directly and rapidly to distribute large estates. Property here is required to pay more tribute to labor than in any country in the world.

GOVERNMENT WILL PROTECT LABOR.

Property educates the children, maintains all your charitable institutions, maintains your streets, roads and local improvements, and all parts of national, State and local government. The very few taxes that attach to those who have no property are on whisky, tobacco and beer, which are voluntary taxes. If the government can do more to protect labor it will. It offers to every citizen a homestead on the public lands. It offers every man an equal chance. Every office and honor is open to equal competition, and it gives to no man rank; title or advantage except what he himself acquires. This is all that a free government can do. It cannot take the property of the rich and divide it among the poor. It cannot, as is proposed, take the public treasure, collected by taxes, and distribute it in any other way except for the limited proper objects provided for by the Constitution. It cannot control contracts men make with each other, except where they are grossly immoral or violate public policy. Its office is spent when it secures freedom, equality and an equal chance in the race of life. While the sympathies of the Republican party must ever be with the laboring man, it cannot violate the fundamental principles of free government to favor any class, or refuse to protect any class in the enjoyment of life, property and the fruits of their own labor.

In the general management of your affairs the Republican party has done all that it could do to develop the national resources and maintain the national honor, to protect all men in equal rights, to secure to all men equal privileges and an equal chance in life, and that it is ready to adopt any proper and constitutional mode of relieving distress and advancing the interests of any portion of the people. I can safely appeal to all of you who have shared in the honors and labors of this party to still stand by the flag, now that the difficulties of the recent past are passing away, with the full hope that our country, always advancing and prosperous since liberty was first proclaimed by our Revolutionary fathers is still destined to advance, under the guidance of the Republican party, to higher honor and greater prosperity.

Hoyt's Popularity at Home.

From the Wilkes-Barre *Record*, published at the home of General Hoyt, we clip the following:

The Harrisburg *Patriot* and other Dill organs are incessantly harping on the fact that Henry M. Hoyt was once a candidate for Additional Law Judge in Luzerne county and failed of an election.—They point to this fact as evidence that Gen. Hoyt has no popularity at home. The organs who have been playing on this particular harp with one string take good care, however, not to mention any facts connected with that election. It was in 1867, when the Democracy of Luzerne was in the heigth of its power and strength—when three thousand was not regarded as a large majority. 1867 was not a propitious year for the Republicans of Pennsylvania—in fact they lost the State in that election. Sharswood, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, carried Luzerne by a majority of 2,519; the average Democratic majority on the county offices was about 2,500; while the majority against General Hoyt was only 1,500, showing that he *ran ahead of the ticket* 1,000 *votes*. The fact must also be remembered that his competitor—General Edmund L. Dana—was the most popular Democrat in the county. He, like General Hoyt, had just returned from the war wearing the fresh laurels of a splendid military record. The Democrats of Luzerne knew that they had no other man in their party who would stand a shadow of a chance against Hoyt, and for that reason alone they nominated Judge Dana. But, notwithstanding all these advantages, General Hoyt cut down the majority of Dana fully one thousand as compared with the State and county tickets. No greater evidence of popular strength was ever shown by a Republican candidate in Luzerne county up to that time, nor since, for that matter, when all the circumstances are considered.

We know that there is no necessity for referring to this matter so far as people of Luzerne are concerned, but inasmuch as Dill organs elsewhere are trying to create the impression that Gen. Hoyt has no popularity at home, by referring to his defeat for Judge eleven years ago, we give the facts in the case. The only time he ever was a candidate for office in Luzerne county General Hoyt polled, in round number, a thousand more votes than any of his colleagues on the ticket, while his competitor was the strongest and most popular man the opposition had. If that is an evidence of unpopularity the Dill organs are welcome to all they can make out of it; but let them give the facts.

ORGANIZATION among Pennsylvania Republicans is proceeding in a spirit and an accuracy of detail which proves two facts, first, that when it is once aroused the Republican party never fails to exhibit great vital force, and second, that the sober judgment of the people is always on the side of the party which has a record of good acts in support of popular rights. There never was a time, that we can now recall, when the Republican party was as unlikely to be misled by delusions as it is now. There is not a measure of relief founded on practical legislation for the industries of the country to which the Republican party is not fairly and squarely committed. Hence the force with which it now perfects its organization in all the great centres of labor, agriculture, manufacturing and merchandising.

EVEN General Butler is forced into an attitude of explanation, on subjects relating to the perjury mill into which he has been pouring so many grists. A few weeks ago every Democratic organ in the country teemed with statements concerning the original letter of John Sherman showing a bargain in the coint of the electoral vote of the South for Hayes. It was alleged that this letter was in the possession of General Butler; but the Essex statesman now disclaims all knowledge of such an epistle, and even goes further to say that he doubts if ever there was such a missive in existence.

A FEW evenings since a father and his daughter at Wellsley, Massachusetts, were having a chat, mutually recalling incidents of the latter's childhood.

"I shall never forget," said the young lady, "how you took me out of church one Sabbath, when I was about three years old, and punished me for playing in meeting. I can remember the tingling of that peach-tree switch to this day."

"Very strange, very strange," said the father; "I don't recollect the circumstance at all."

"Ah, well, papa, you were at the other end of the switch!"

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 5, 1878.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

HON. HENRY M. HOYT,

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,

HON. CHARLES W. STONE,

OF WARREN COUNTY.

For Judge Supreme Court,

HON. JAMES P. STERRETT,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,

HON. AARON K. DUNKEL,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of S. V. CHADWICK, of Smethport borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of P. M. FULLER, of Bradford township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of M. W. WAGNER, of Bradford borough, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce the name of A. D. BURBANK, of Keating township, as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of N. W. ABBEY, of Smethport Borough, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Having nothing to defend, let us not go upon the defensive. Being right, gentlemen, let us be aggressive.—GEN. H. M. HOYT.

PLATFORM.—Opposition to all paper inflation and consequent depreciation. In favor of a currency of coin and paper of equal value and equal purchasing power—the paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican Electors of McKean county are requested to meet in caucus at their respective places for holding elections on Saturday evening, September 14th, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent their district in County Convention to be held at the Court House, Smethport, WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, 1878. Every citizen of the county who is in favor of an honest currency and a strict maintenance of the Nation's honor and integrity is cordially invited to participate in the selection of delegates.

The Convention will be called to order at 7½ p. m., and will proceed to the selection of Congressional delegates, and the nomination of candidates for the following offices:

One person for Prothonotary, &c.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for District Attorney.
One person for Representative.
Two persons for Co. Commissioners.
Two persons for County Auditors.
One person for County Surveyor.

Let there be a full representation from every election precinct in the county.

As it is inconvenient in many localities of the county for the Republican electors to meet in caucus at the place of holding elections, the following gentlemen are designated as committes in their respective districts to select a place for holding a caucus on Saturday evening, Sept. 14. These committees are earnestly requested to secure as large an attendance as possible of earnest Republicans at the caucuses, and it will further be their duty to call the meetings to order, and see to it that the selection of delegates is conducted fairly and for the best interests of the party:

Annin—Alex. Goodrich, Darius Simpson, Jr.
Bradford township—L. Drake, C. H. Foster.
Bradford Borough—R. B. Stone, P. L. Webster.
Ceres—Clark Wells, N. Peabody.
Corydon—Philip Tome.
Eldred—W. L. Chrisman, D. C. Young.
Hamlin—L. B. Fletcher, Davault Martin.
Hamilton—Wm. Bartholomew.
Keating—Herman Young, W. O. Congden.
Kendall Borough—Frank Wheeler, Col. Gardner.
Lafayette—J. E. Butts, Jr., George S. Lacy.
Liberty—S. W. Smith, V. R. Vanderhule.
Norwich—W. J. Colegrove, Wallace W. Brewer.
Otto—John Baldwin, F. W. Sprague.
Sergeant—John Shoemaker, John Martin.
Smethport—H. L. Burlingame, Myron A. Sprague.
Wetmore—Joshua Davis.

L. ROGERS,
Ch'n Co. Com.

THE Lycoming Republican Convention has endorsed the renomination of Hon. John I. Mitchell for Congress. This we believe leaves only the voice of McKean and Sullivan to make his renomination unanimous, of which there is little doubt.

THIS is about the way it works: A New Yorker has failed for $1,500,000. "He will now, no doubt," says the Norristown *Herald*, "write long letters to the newspapers, explaining how the financial problem may be solved, and everybody make lots of money."

IT IS expected that the gentlemen selected by the Executive Committee, whose names are published on the first column of this page, following the call for the county convention, will not only see to the selection of a place for holding the caucuses in their respective townships that will be most convenient to the republican electors, but they are also requested to secure if possible the attendance of every republican voter at the caucus, so that the delegates sent to the convention will represent fairly the sentiments of their constituents.

Failure of Mr. Tilden's Canal Reform.

(From the Boston Journal.)

No politician ever made so much capital out of anything that never amounted and was never meant to amount to anything as did Mr. Tilden out of his reform raid upon the canal ring. There was much of Chinese warfare, an array of facts and figures, a profusion of declamation and denunciation, a surfeit of investigation, and enough indictments to frighten the few evil-doers who escaped the law. But by this time it had accomplished all that Mr. Tilden intended that it should. It had advertised him and gave him prominence. When he had captured the Democratic candidacy for president, three of the indictments had been tried and one verdict secured. This was against the Lords, the Democratic magnates, and there is good reason to believe that it was used to drive them to support Mr. Tilden. At any rate, the Lords were never called to answer. Now the last case has been "*nol. pros'd.*" The state has had to pay between one and two hundred thousand dollars to carry on the raid, and not one dollar has been returned to the treasury. But it served its purpose. Thousands of intelligent Republicans, disgusted with Republican bad management, or what they were led to believe to to be such, voted for Tilden in the belief that he was a reformer indeed. And what is the result? Those who know declare that the management of the canals is in the hands of the most unscrupulous ring of officials that ever disgraced the State, as shown by recent revelations. The Tilden men are now managing the canals of New York.

Oil Monopoly.

N. Y. Herald of Monday.

The grave importance of the struggle now going on between oil monopolists and oil producers is shown by the fact of the appearance of the Governor and Attorney General of Pennsylvania at Oil City, where the producers were in convention, and by speeches by these officials, in which was admitted the necessity of protecting the interests of producers. "The United Pipe Lines" are to explain in court within a fortnight by what authority they claim exclusive right to move oil from wells to railway depots throughout all the important portions of the oil region. As the name of the corporation alluded to is not clearly indicative of its work, readers should be informed that the cheapest manner of moving oil from the tanks at the wells to the great tank railway cars, by which nearly all oil is brought to the refineries, is to force it through iron pipes, and that a large corporation so controls pipes and their termini that the producer must either patronize the company or let his own tanks overflow and his oil go to waste. Between this company and the combination which controls sales and prices at tidewater the producer seems to be deprived of every independent interest in his own property. Such a state of affairs would be considered outrageous even in the case of some minor articles of general use, but when it affects a staple which ranks next in importance, for export purposes at least, to cotton and breadstuffs, there can be but one opinion about it, which is that it should be changed at once, by private effort if practicable, but otherwise by national legislation. The matter is not only one of national importance but is so in a very large sense.

Repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

The grand rush of insolvents to the bankruptcy courts all over the country on Saturday wound up the period of existence of the National bankrupt law in a blaze of something quite different from glory. It is very well, however, that it should be wound up in some way. It is probable that its termination marks the beginning of a return of confidence among business men.

So great were the facilities which Congress, by postponing the date of the taking effect of repeal some months, offered to those who were hopelessly in debt to get a final release from all claims against them, and for those who desired to cheat their creditors to do so under the excellent machinery which the bankrupt law provided for that purpose, that it may be presumed that very nearly all who are embraced in either of these classes have filed their petitions and will go through the bankruptcy courts and come out cleanly whitewashed and ready for new and we hope more successful business careers. It is fair to presume that the men remaining in business think themselves able to pay their debts and mean to pay them. This fact should afford ground for a considerable increase of business confidence.

THE increase was caused by the fact that he is a resident of that county and polled more than the usual Republican vote. Aside from the vote of that year the average excess over the vote of Ly-

THE banks last year paid $16,777,819 in taxes. Will the advocates of their abolition tell us where this nice bit of revenue would come from if greenbacks were issued in place of bank notes?

THE Congressional Committee, appointed to look into the causes of the depression of America industries, has adjourned to meet in Pittsburg. The committee is gaining a mass of information, much of which is really valuable.

MISREPRESENTATION is abroad in the land. If the Hon. John I. Mitchell is the Republican nominee for congress of this district, he will be heartily supported by the Republicans of this county. It is no time to sacrifice a congressional district, and our enemies need not flatter themselves that it will be done.—*Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin.*

THERE is no longer any doubt about the dough in Sam Tilden's cake. He might have retired safely on a grievance, had he not been tempted into the Potter investigation. That fixed his ugly plight as of historical record, so that it is now as well established that Tilden bartered for votes in the Electoral college, as it is that he smashed many a railroad. The Potter committee unwittingly brought this fact to light, and this now constitutes the only revelation relevant to the object of the committee. Mr. Potter started to prove a fraud, and the only evidence of that is, the telegrams received in New York by the editor of the *World* bartering and higgling about an Electoral vote. Tilden's "bar'ls" of money at that time were all exhausted, or no doubt the purchase would have been consummated.

STANDARD PROFITS.

The Inner Secrets of the Monopoly.

Special Cor. of the Pittsburgh Telegraph.

NEW YORK Aug. 29.—A few days since I met a man here who is in the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Standard Oil Company. Knowing that he was possessed of information that would greatly interest the leaders of the TELEGRAPH, I at once set about wheedling it out of him, little expecting the information that is given below.

How is the election going out in Pennsylvania this fall I asked?

Oh! I dont know, nor do I care. It really does not make any difference with us which party wins. Things are so arranged that the corporation clique bags the spoils anyhow.

If this thing goes on what do you suppose will become of the country? I asked.

I think I see the country drifting rapidly and surely into two monarchies divided, possibly by the Mississippi river!

Who will capture the governments of each?

I think the Western empire is almost controlled now by the crowd composed of the Bonanza Kings, the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads, Bill Sharon, Leland Stanford, Carlos P. Huntington, &c. They work together and now practically own the wealth of the Pacific slope. They own its entire railroad system, its mines, banks, and steamboat lines. Every one there pays tribute to them. Why, the net earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad last year alone were over 55 per centum of its receipts amounting to nine millions of dollars.

Who will control your Eastern Empire? I asked.

The Standard Oil Company and its slaves.

Who are its slaves?

The Pennsylvania Railroad, New York Central Railroad and Erie Railroad, with the roads controlled by these three.

Why do you call these giant corporations slaves?

Because they do my chief's bidding, and dare not oppose his mandates!

You astonish me, said I! Whence this great power of the Standard Company? What agents have they used to acquire it?

First, bribery; second, retaliation. The same agents employed by their illustrious predecessor and model, the "East India Company." My reason for saying that this country will soon be dismembered is now apparent. It almost disrupted the British Empire, close, compact and well governed as it was, to stamp out the East India Co.; we, a loosely governed republic, with a changing head every four years, have fostered two of these insatiable corporate monsters, either of them now as strong as the East India Co. was: but, alas, we have not the bayonets to drive them out nor the one permanent governmental head to direct the bayonets. On the contrary our very law making bodies are of such material that they cannot withstand the influence of the millions ready to be used in their debauchery.

What is the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company? I have heard it quoted at sixty million dollars.

I could not give you the amount without carefully going over our affairs and making a list of the capital invested in all the different corporations controlled by us! The amount we control, however, far exceeds sixty millions.

I suposed you had a regular chartered corporation, with a fixed capital stock similar to a railroad.

Not at all! At headquarters our business is divided up into eleven shares.—Each one of these is held by the representative man of an unlimited number of companies, firms, pipe lines, &c. It is very much the same as Masonic or Odd fellow representatives to the Grand Lodge.

Will you give me the names of these eleven?

No! I do not like to. Mr. Rockafeller, my chief, would chop my head off very promptly if he knew I had divulged this much!

I sincerely hope, Dan, he will discharge you, as I think you should be ashamed of yourself for accepting service from a crowd that by your own statement is plundering the community!

Well, I have accepted their pay for my services, the same as the poor producer has accepted their money for his oil, because neither of us could help ourselves. Still I would gladly accept another situation if I could get it, and would still rather see the Standard Oil Company strangled.

Well! give me the names?

They are follows:

At Cleveland, O., Messrs. Rockafeller, Payne & Flagler,

At Titusville, John Archibald.

At Oil City, J. J. Vandegrift.

At Pittsburgh, Lockhart & Frew.

At Philadelphia, Warden, Frew & Co.

At Baltimore and Parkersburg, J. N. Camden.

At New York, Chas. Pratt, J. A. Bostwick, Devoe Manufacturing Co.

Mr. Flagler spends a great portion of his time in New York.

You say the profits are divided among the above eleven?

Yes, and by them divided among their constituents. For instance, Jake Vandegrift divides with the stockholders of the Imperial Refining Company, John Archibald divides with the stockholders of the Acme Oil Company, &c., &c.

You said the agents used were bribery and retaliation. What do you mean?

By the first I mean that they divide profits with all who can benefit them as, for instance, the railroad officers, and by the second they wreak vengeance to the utmost on those who oppose them. Let any road that connects with any of the three great trunk lines oppose the Standard Company, and immediately the big road, through the Standard's influence, will stop all freight to them and send it over some roundabout route, or failing in this, they will bankrupt the little road by unfavorable freight rates.

Is this possible?

It is! Yes and worse. Why, these railroad companies dare not move in the oil business without permission from our office. A short time since young Fox, whose pipe line runs to the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Foxburg, had his tanks full and running over. He demanded cars; but the railroad company said they had none. He telegraphed at once to President John Scott and at the same time informed him that his agent's statement that the Company had no empty cars was a palpable lie, as his (Fox's) detectives had counted over 800 empty cars lying idle on side tracks, many of them lying idle alongside of Fox's own overflowing tanks. This was more than he could bear, and he took steps to enter suit for damages. Scott telegraphed to Philadelphia for instructions. Cassatt telegraphed to our Mr. Vandegrift, and we magnanimously permitted them, in view of all the circumstances, to use 100 of their 800 idle cars.

This is positively outrageous; but are your profits sufficiently large to cement this precarious business together? Your bribery and other expenses must be enormous.

Our expenses are large, but our profits are larger, although our secret agents are now at work in Bradford on orders from headquarters, "pulling the wool" over the eyes of the poor deluded Bradford producers and making them believe that there is really no profit in the business to anyone at present. Why, I could produce figures that would almost startle you. Our Company beats the Arabian nights!

Will the producers believe your secret agents?

Yes. They cannot help it. Our men will figure everything with mathematical precision, and prove beyond a doubt that we are only just clearing expenses.

Are not many of the producers old refiners, and do they not know better?

Many are old refiners, but the more easily convinced on that account. When they were refining things were very different, the figures our agents quote to them were under the old regime. The actual profits that our books at headquarters show are under the new! Even our own stockholders do not know the results of our business, nor have the most of them ever seen a statement. I, however, if necessary, could give an account of the business, which I have in my pocket at this moment, that would tell another story.

Suppose we go down to Sutherland's, on Liberty street, Dan, and have a bottle of champaigne.

We went, and our conversation was continued.

I can hardly believe your statement about profits. Show me your figures, I said.

He then produced memoranda in pencil, from which he read the following: Crude on August 24, 1878, was a fraction under $1. Say then

Crude at wells	$1 00
Pipeage costs not over	10
Freight to N. Y. on 45 gallons costs	75
Lighterage, &c., in New York	5
Total cost in New York	$1 90
	Per Gal.
43 gallons cost $1 90, say	4.53
Add for shrinkage 80 per cent., say	1.18
Cost of Distillage	5.65
Cost of making	.50
Cost of barrel, say	2.00
Cost of preparing barrels	.33
Brokerage	.06
Total cost	8.54
Market to-day (August 24th)	10.62
Cost	8.54
Profit per gallon	2.08

or, on a *carrel* of 50 gallons $1 04. We refine on an average 25,000 barrels per day. Daily profit on this at present market, $26,000. We average 300 days per year. Profit at the present low prices per annum, $8,800,000. I wish you, however, to understand that the present low prices are exceptional. A very slight advance in refined oil increases our profit from 25 to 50 per centum.

You make money on your pipe lines, too, don't you? I asked.

Yes, we work the lines 363 days in the year. We charge 20 cents per barrel; of this amount full 10 cents is profit. We average say 40,000 barrels run per day in all our pipes by all shippers; net profit on this, $4,000 per day or $1,460,000 per annum.

What next?

Well, we charge the producers for our tankage! Say two million barrels, certificates 2,000 at $8 35. Our charge for freshening certificate every 15 days equals, say, $12 50 per month, multiplied by 2,000 equals $25,000 per month, and for 12 months equals $300,000 per annum for tankage. We also charge a shrinkage equal to 20 barrels per 1,000 barrels per annum on oil stored in the tanks. This shrinkage on the 2,000,000 barrels stored amounts to 40,000 barrels per annum.

But surely, Dan, you must have some other source of revenue, your company could not live on this trifling annual profit of eleven or twelve millions?

Oh, yes! we have others still. For instance, our home trade and special oils pay us at least one cent per gallon profit over the above or 50 cents per barrel. We sell in this trade 2,500,000 barrels per annum—net profit, $1,250,000.

What do you mean by special oils? I never knew there was any difference in carbon oil.

Oh, yes; we make extra refined, high-priced oils for home use which have fancy names, and have become quite popular with the public.

What are the names?

Well, we make at Pittsburg, "Elaine Oil;" at New York, "Pratt's Astral," and at other points "Tea Rose," "Monumental" and "Royal Daylight."

Have you other sources of revenue?

Yes. In the foregoing calculations I have quoted barrels at their market prices, whereas we have at Cleveland and Pittsburgh mammoth factories fitted with the best machinery money can buy. Suffice it to say we can save a little over market prices, as none can beat us on manufacturing. Besides, we have our own glue works, coal works, &c. We pay men salaries for handling our oil instead of the usual brokerage, as given in above calculations, and thereby save a little. Indeed, Mr. Rockafeller is a master manager, he saves a penny wherever he can. To illustrate how close he watches things: Every factory, or department, must make monthly statements to headquarters; these are carfully noted and compared, and then pass unthe eagle eye of Rockafeller. Any manager who shows the laxity or extravagance is at once sharply reprimanded. This is carried to such and extent as sometimes to be almost ludicrous. In looking over the statements one month and comparing the results of each refining I noticed that one of our managers had used seven more bungs than the others, or than he had filled barrels. The cost of these seven bungs was only a few cents; but Rockafeller gave him a severe reprimand for his extravagance. In addition to the above sources of revenue, our party with the railroads combined, you will see, control probably six hundred millions of property, and they have it in their power, with this immense force behind them, to raise or lower the market at will. This they do to their advantage continually, and of course make some handsome turns in crude petroleum.

One more question, Dan, and I have done. Why was there not a riot and wholesale burning of property in the oil regions on the 3d of July last, as intimated by the papers?

Because our secret agents knew everything that was talked of and advised the railroad managers in Philadelphia of the facts. On the first of last July cars all at once became plenty. Anyone could get them promptly for the asking. The cause of complaint was unexpectedly removed and nothing was done as per programme. MAX.

FROM thoroughly reliable sources we learn that Hon. George Magee, of Schuyler, is making an admirable fight for free and untrammelled Democracy in the district hitherto misrepresented by E.K. Apgar. The counties of Broome, Tioga, Tompkins and Schuyler contain too many Democrats who think for themselves to rest complacently under the control of one who requires to have even so wise a man as Gov. Tilden or Gov. Robinson think for him.—*Albany Times.*

JAY COOKE & Co.'s estate, it is expected, will pay a dividend of fifty-one per cent., which will exceed that of any great bankruptcy in the way of assets disposed of under the bankrupt law.

THE Nationals of this state are so confident of controlling the legislature that they begin to talk about electing Frank Hughes, of Pottsville, United States Senator.

THE Republicans of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania congressional district, comprising Franklin, Fulton, Juniata, Huntingdon, Snyder and Perry counties, met at Newport Thursday, and nominated H. G. Fisher, of Huntington, for congress.

Imports of Food into Great Britain.

The dependence of Great Britain upon other countries for food supplies has increased during the last twenty years from $200,000,000 to nearly $800,000,000 per annum. The importation of cheese, which takes the place of meat with the laboring classes, has increased from 1½ to 3½ pounds per capita. The importation of wheat has risen from 78.4 pounds to 117.6 pounds per head. The advance of the importation of potatoes was nearly fivefold, of Indian corn fourfold and of oats two and a half fold.

Two Noted Grave Robbers.

Our readers will remember the account given in these columns of the robbing of the grave of the Hon. Scott Harrison, in Ohio, last May, the body being found in the dissecting-room of the Ohio Medical College. Public indignation justly brands any man as a scoundrel who will rob the grave of the dead. But there are two noted grave robbers in the country, so far from being the subjects of the people's wrath, are universally lauded for their virtue. The reason is plain. While the former class steal the dead bodies of our loved ones to submit them to the dissecting knife, these only rob the graves to restore the living victims to our hearts and homes. Their names—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets—and household words the world over. The Golden Medical Discovery cures consumption, in its early stages, and all bronchial, throat, and lung affections; Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the most valuable laxative and cathartic.

Miscellaneous.

DIPTHERIA.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.—I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BANGOR, MAINE.—13-19 m1.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headaches, Bilious, Rheumatic, Bronchial and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their operation actions they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these PILLS may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

LIVERY AND
Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

GET YOUR
PRINTING
AT THE
MINER OFFICE.

Smethport Bakery.

M. H. PICARD'S
Bakery & Confectionery,
FINE TEAS.
Also Dealer in
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Special attention given to orders from private families.

Miscellaneous.

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & Co., New York

A CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin diseases.

Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of *J. Haydock*, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each 15-48 yl HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

JAMES McNULTY,
MERCHANT TAILOR
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly after the ten patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING
done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.
v18-42-1y J. McNULTY.

The World's Standard
FAIRBANK'S
SCALES.

Also Sole Agents for
Miles' Alarm Money Drawer
AND
Oscillating Pump Company's Pumps.

COFFEE and SPICE MILLS,
TEA and COFFEE CANS,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS and
STORE FIXTURES GENERALLY.

FAIRBANKS & CO.
216 Main Street, Buffalo.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.
RELIEF-LINE
ENGRAVERS
AND
ELCTROTYPERS,

FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 13 Swan Street, Lewis Block,
BUFFALO, N.Y.

Jas. B. Matthews, } *Of the late firm of Matthews & Warren*
Wm. F. Northrup, } *The common power work. Rotary Chandler*
1530 yl

BOND
LIQUOR STORE
East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.
Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

BUFFALO
Type & Electrotype
FOUNDRY,
36 & 38 West Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINTING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FROM THE BEST MATERIAL AND FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ALSO MAILING TYPE.

N. LYMAN'S SONS, - Prop's.
1530-1y

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
MINER
AND BE
HAPPY.

Miscellaneous.

NEW STOCK
AT
NEW PRICES!

CASH AND LOW FIGURES.

Having just placed on our counters a full and entirely new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at greatly reduced prices we are able to do better by our patrons than ever *before. Our stock of*

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

is superior in quality and make, and we call attention to the following very low prices, as sample figures:

Men's Full Suits	$4 50 to $17 00
Boys' Suits	$3 00 to $8 00
Gents' Boots	$2 00 to $5 00

WE HAVE ALSO A FULL STOCK OF
LADIES' & CHILDRENS' SHOES & GAITERS
WHICH WE OFFER AT PRICES BELOW COMPETITION.

WE ARE OFFERING A FULL LINE OF
HATS AND CAPS
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Grocery Department
IS ALWAYS COMPLETE.

SUGARS	9 to 11c	PRUNES	12½c
SYRUPS	70 to 90c	SUGAR-CURED HAMS	12c
TEAS	25 to 90c	SALT PORK	9c
COFFEES	23 to 35c	LARD	11c
DRIED APPLES	7c	OAT MEAL	5c
PEELED PEACHES	15c	CHOICE BUTTER	16c

HASKILL & GIFFORD,
Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.
SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
and MILLINERY
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS
Cash and Small Profits.
W. D. GALLUP,
MAIN STREET. SMETHPORT.

THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS
IS MANUFACTURED BY
FISH BROS. & CO.,
RACINE, WIS.
WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF
FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,
And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the
BEST OF WORKMEN.
Using nothing but
First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,
And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making
"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No..... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. { TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS, } FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER to
FISH BROS. & CO, Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,
WHOLESALE JEWELERS.
A FULL LINE OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES
LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!!
DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!
Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.
161 State St., CHICAGO.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 5, 1878.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

W. T. CALLAR, W. M.

G. M SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Colo Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—F. E. Cotter, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—C. R. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—Bej. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.

Comm'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.

Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—M L Armstrong

Asst Burgess.—H L Mabey

Council.—C M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S Schuckus N W Abbey J C Hamlin

Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors.—L Rogers, R D Hamlin B L Knapp S G Brown, R Sartwell L Burlingame

Tax Collector.—E F Waller O W Gallup

Treasurer.—G M Smith P Ford

Auditors.—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Dr. E. G. Brown has a new team.

—The evenings are growing longer.

—Denver has had a fatal case of yellow fever.

—The fishermen of Erie are doing a large business.

—The demand for blank oil leases is brisk and on the increase.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—Wilkesbarre is becoming as famous for its fogs as London.

—How much has Smethport donated for the yellow fever sufferers?

—The phosphate mills of Chester county are doing a large trade.

—The majority of the miners at Clermont have returned to work.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Large quantities of honey are shipped from Chester county to California.

—In some parts of Venango county oats yielded seventy bushels to the acre.

—A large common bear has recently been seen near Coylesville, Butler county.

—In Chester county bulls are yoked and put to work in doing the hauling on farms.

—Gen. Kilpatrick has the contract for the brick work of a new Episcopal church at Erie.

—One hundred and thirty-five wells were completed in the northern field last month.

—Nearly four hundred petitions in bankruptcy were filed in New York on Saturday.

—Last words of a lady who was hugged to death—"Do not weep for me. I die happy."

—Greenville, Mercer county, is to have an immense pork and bean festival some time this month.

—Hamilton's German Bitters are the best. Large bottles only 50 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong. Aug. 22-3m.

—In Mercer county, butter packers are able to buy all the butter they can handle at seven and a half and eight cents per pound.

—The Haskill well puts in an inch and a quarter in the tank twice a day regularly, equal to between six and seven barrels.

—A. B. Armstrong sells Hamilton's Ginger Tonic for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, &c. Aug. 22. m-3

—Critt Marsh, of Warren county, is in the list of bankrupt petitions at Pittsburgh last Friday. Liabilities several thousand, assets nominal.

—A mare attached to a buggy with three men in it was driven from Huntingdon to Newton Hamilton, sixteen miles, in three hours.

—The Commissioners are stiffening up their unique bell tower, so that the bell can be rung without danger of a general collapse of the structure.

—There are now twenty-three prisoners in the jail, and a noiser and more boisterous crowd was never congregated within the walls of that institution.

—The number of strangers arriving on the trains is constantly increasing, and most of them are lower county operators looking up leases and locations to operate.

—A correspondent of the New York *Herald* is on the ground getting at the true inwardness of the difficulties between oil producers and the monopoly.

—The Evening *Breeze*, of Bradford, has been wafted to our table. It is a neatly printed and well edited sheet. May it blow forever and never strike a calm.

—If any one has lost a clasp key it may possibly be recovered by calling at this office. A key of that description has been handed to us for restoration to its owner.

—No man of sense would take offense at our remarks concerning the water supply to the jail last week. It is a public matter, and a proper subject of public comment.

—A foot race between citizens of Emporium, of ages ranging from 40 to 60 years old, is being arranged. The entrance fee is 25 cents, the winner to take the purse.

—Notwithstanding the encouraging promises with which the potato crop started, it is now reported that it will be less than an average in the eastern parts of the State.

—The largest quantities of the worst applejack (whisky) made in this country is distilled in Fayette county.

—The surveyors, engaged in running the line between New York and Pennsylvania, are now at the head of Indian creek.

—The Huntingdon *Journal* says the proposition to establish the whipping post in this State is being discussed by numerous writers. Who made the proposition, and who are the writers?

—The sweet privilege of becoming a bankrupt is now debarred the people of this country to some extent; but it is pleasant to reflect that few of us are rich enough to become bankrupts, anyhow.

— Not exactly a "bed of roses," but a bed of most delicious flowers, arranged with most exquisite taste, now perfumes the rooms of the editor's house, through the kindness of Mrs. Fred Johnson, of Larrabee. Words cannot express the beauty and sweetness of the gift or our thanks to the tasteful and thoughtful maker and doner.

—The leaders of the McKean County Democracy (whoever they are) are making strenuous efforts to fix up their county ticket; in order to make it more presentable to the public and satisfactory to themselves. The candidates for Prothonotary and Sheriff, however, do not propose to be "bull-dozed" or bought off. We commend their pluck.

—Those who attended the M. E. Church last Sunday evening hoping to hear a sermon were treated to a series of invectives against tobacco and tobacco users by Presiding Elder Watson. We have not yet heard of any one quitting the use of the weed in consequence, however, and we are led to believe that the reverend gentleman has expended his labors in vain.

—The stay law passed to enable debtors to bridge over the hard times, and approved March 28, 1877, will expire by limitation on Sept. 23. Like all similar laws passed to meet special and exceptional cases, this was an utter failure. Very few creditors attempted to take advantage after the first two or three months, and those that did found that the relief was more imaginary than real.

—The first number of the Beverly (N.J.) *Banner*, a paper devoted to temperance and several other good things, with our old friend, J. K. Haffey, as one of the Editors and proprietors, has reached us. Haffey is full of originality and slings a vigorous pen, and will give the Beverlyites a tiptop paper if they give him half a chance. The initial number looks well, and is printed entirely at the home office.

—On Saturday last the Martin Estate, comprising the homestead and about one thousand acres of land, was sold under the foreclosure of a second mortgage in favor of the Cuba National Bank, for $8,160. Geo. VanCampen, Sr. started the bidding at $7,000 and the property was bid in by E. D. Loveridge for the Cuba National Bank, for $8,000. The property was bought subject to a first mortgage in favor of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Co., for $10,272.50. We hear that there is a movement on foot whereby the Cuba Bank will be satisfied, and the family mansion remain undisturbed.—*Olean Record.*

A Rejoinder.

Mr. E. V. Chadwick wishes us to state for him, which we very freely do, that he has not since the 17th of last July had the use of any water from his pipe connecting with the main pipe to the jail, and that the mouth of his pipe is battered down so that it cannot be used. This being the case, and we do not undertake to question it, there certainly can be no objections to the Commissioners cutting off the other end where it connects with the main pipe. Now is a good time to cut it off and pass a resolution that hereafter the county shall not put itself in the market as a water company for the supplying of individuals—at least unless there is a certainty that it has enough for its own use.

Donation Visit.

This month will close the full term of three years of service of Rev. J. C. Whiteside on this charge. At the close of this conference year he will be transferred to another field of labor. During their stay here the pastor and his family have gained many warm friendships both in and out of the church, and it is proposed by them to testify their good will and appropriation of his services and merits as a neighbor, a man, and a christian, in the substantial manner of a donation visit. An extensive committee of arrangements has been selected, and the visit will take place at the parsonage Thursday afternoon and evening, the 19th inst. There should, and we have no doubt will be, a large and generous attendance.

Albert Best & Co.

The above named firm is becoming well known in this section of the country, and whenever you ask any one where they bought their furniture so unusually cheap the reply is almost invariably, "at Bests, of course." We were given the pleasure of an inspection of their establishment one day last week, and were more than astonished at the immense amount of elegant furniture on hand and in all stages of manufacture. Their manufactory and warerooms fill six floors of an immense building on Perry street, with steam elevators connecting every floor. With the exception of the space occupied by the 150 workmen employed, each floor is crowded with furniture in every stage of completion. The fact that they manufacture their own stock and in such almost unlimited quantities is undoubtedly the reason they can sell so cheaply. A good deal of furniture of their manufacture is in use in this place, and we have yet to hear of any dissatisfaction or complaint.

A Postal Card.

The editor of this paper received the following pleasant postal card on Monday. We assume it was intended for publication and therefore give it *verbatim et punctuatim et spellatim:*

CLERMONT Sept. 1th 1878
Editer :Miner"
Smethport,

Sir,
We "miners" ar thankfuly to you fer the remork "They are still *hanging* out," Thank—you—sir, we pay or bord and can "hang" from or a woringmans—move;) (?)
Ane Miner,
(That ar on *strick*)

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE

UP KNAPP'S CREEK.

Eldred Items and Knapp's Creek Oil and Local Notes.

From our Regular Correspondent.

ELDRED, Pa., Sept. 2, 1878.

As the world continues to wag, so oil continues to flow so long as operators continue to drill.....Mr. G. Evans is bound to find the third sand, if there is any, in the Littlefield well. They are now bailing out the oil, and will test the well as soon as possible.....As the train was coming into Tarport this afternoon, Mr. Clark, who has a brother living in Rixford, was caught by the engine, which run over his leg and cut it off..... Ed. Southerland and Mr. Mackey shot an old she bear and a cub near the Knapp's creek station last Saturday.... I am informed that while a couple of very respectable ladies of this town were passing along the street, one of them was assaulted by a drunken man who put his arm around her neck, but some gentleman who happened to notice the insult interfered and routed the chap. It is also said that there was another assault the same day near the same place, at about the same time....Since writing the above I was at Eldred at the time the mail train was about passing the Union depot, and noticed a good looking gentleman manacled to a coarse looking fellow, and asked for some information in regard to the case, not supposing that one of the party was the deputy Sheriff, which I afterward learned was the case. The other one was the man referred to. The parties were enroute for Smethport. Let others in the locality referred to take the warning.... The Nash House is said to be in a flourishing condition and business seems to be improving.

OIL NOTES.

Brennan & Co. have a rig up on Dolley purchase and will commence drilling on Wednesday.....The Knapps Creek Oil Co. well No. 9, McCullough Farm, is down 275 feet. No. 8, 600 feet.....Monahon & Co., are building a rig on the Failing farm, on Arnold & Dolley purchase....G A Tupper, on the same, down 800 feet. McKeown, No. 6, has had a fishing job of about a week. The rope broke and let the tools down about 100 feet, but they have recovered them again and are now drilling....Brennan & Co., on Arnold & Dolley purchase have a rig up.....Millinn & Fox have started a machine shop on Meeks creek at a place called Haymaker.....Clark, No. 8, rig up ...Bar & Mills, on Eli Cummings, have another rig up.....Cooper Bros. have two new wells started, and there are two more started up Cummings hollow. There is a rig being built on the Perkins lot up at the head of the South Branch by Frank Schoonover.....Arnold & Dolley No. 2 is near the sand....Christie on the H. K. Barton lot is down about 1500 feet....Brookins also has a rig up. ....Higgins & Co., are adding on a new part to their store 16x20 feet....There are also two other new buildings up for residences on Bartlett street....Dickinson says that his business is improving. August has been much better with him than July....Wm. Lovejoy has sold a lot to Ed. Forney at $100 for a building lot on which he is building a house, near Prentiss Vale... The sanitary condition of Duke Center is still very bad. Typhoid fever is still raging. There have not been any cases of death as I heard of this week, but Frank Sprague's family are still quite low, and Dr. Bartlett, of Olean, has been called up to that place several times.....There is a case of fever in Eldred—that of Frank Farr who has been confined to his bed for some three weeks, and is still very low. He is attended by Dr. Balfour and Dr. Bartlett has been called as counsel....Having an unusual amount of work on hand this week, as I have to go to Friendship on Thursday to meet the surviving members of the gallant 65, N.Y. Vols., I must close this letter, by adding up to date of September 3d that the plank road will probably be completed this week as far as the Cheese Factory Hotel.

DELTA.

The Teacher's Institute.

The Institute of last week numbered eighty-eight members; the attendance was quite regular and the interest manifested was very much more than usual. It is pronounced by many the best held here for many years. Prof. A. N. Raub gave very valuable instruction, practical in character and pleasantly rendered. He seems a very popular Instructor, as well as a well educated and talented gentleman.

He was the only instructor except Supt. Curtis, who conducted all the exercises the first day and gave some lessons afterwards. Prof. Raub lectured Wednesday eve. on Language, Thursday eve. on "Self-Help," and Friday night Mr. Ole Snyder gave an able address subject: "The Voice of History," and Miss Mary C. Simpson read an interesting paper on "Petroleum," giving the history of its discovery and the development in various places. Some essays were read by members of the Institute, and select readings and some recitations were creditably given, on each evening.

Resolutions were adopted at the close, expressing satisfaction with the instruction received and highly complimenting Prof. Raub and commending Supt. Curtis for able management of the session and devotion to official duties.

Some teachers who ought to have attended did not, thus neglecting opportunities for improvement which the patrons and pupils have a right to require them to improve.

Butter and Cheese Market.

UTICA, Sept. 2.—Thirteen thousand cheese were offered to-day. Twenty-five hundred went forward on commission, and the balance sold at 7¼@8¾c. Leading factories brought 8¾c. The average price was 8¼c. The market was active and prices higher.

Change of Pastorship.

Our Eldred correspondent writes us that Rev. Slack, the pastor of the M. E. Church at Clermont, has withdrawn from that organization and united with the Protestant Methodist church, and that Rev. Adelbert Parcels, of Eldred, has been appointed in his stead as a supply until the meeting of conference. He will fill the usual appointments at Clermont next Sunday.

—The report that Mart. Moore, of the Moore House, Olean, had been murdered by highway robbers at Bradford, happily proved false.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE HAVING WINE TILL IT RIPENS.

There is a curious story about some native wines which are extensively advertised nowadays, and have only recently been put upon the market. Dr. Underhill, the well-known grape-grower of Croton Point, died in 1871. Some of his heirs entertained temperance views of such extreme kind, that they were unwilling to allow the stock of wines then on hand to be sold or any more to be made. The grapes have sometimes been sent to market, and sometimes left to decay upon the vines. It is only now that the other heirs have succeeded in arranging for a settlement of the estate and the sale of the wines on hand. Among these is a wine of the vintage of 1854, described as a "Sweet Unfermented," but suggesting the Imperial Tokay more than any other European wine, and being wholly unlike any other wine of American growth. Its purity, age and mellowness are remarkable, and both physicians and wine-fanciers have a special interest in it as the oldest native wine now accessible in any considerable quantity. The whole stock is in the hands of the well-known wholesale grocery house of the Thurbers.—*N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 19, 1877.*

The above speaks for itself, but we would add that this is the pure juice of the grape, neither *drugged, liquored* nor *watered;* that it has been ripened and mellowed by age, and for medicinal or sacramental purposes it is unsurpassed. It can be obtained from most of the leading Druggists throughout the United States, and at wholesale from the undersigned, who will forward descriptive pamphlet, free of charge, on application.

Respectfully, etc.,

H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO.

West Broadway, Reade and Hudson Streets,
New-York.

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

Shakespeare's Last.

If you're a pilgrim and a stranger
And many miles from the farm,
Be you a producer or a granger
If you're at Olean stop with F. M. Arne.
Brunswick House Olean, N. Y.
31 tf

—Brunswick House, the only popular hotel in Olean. Opposite the Union Depot. 31 tf

AVOID GREEN TRASH.

Be careful how you eat green trash or else diarrhœa or cholera morbus will be your doom though you can cure them by using Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. Cure your lame back with it. Price 25c, 50c and $1.

Sold Under a Positive Guarantee

That scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, boils, pimples, ulcers and all humors of the skin can be *permanently* cured by the use of PARMALEE'S GREAT BLOOD and LIVER PURIFIER. It is well known that all these diseases arise from an impure and disordered state of the blood, and it is also known that unless we strike at the foundation of them no permanent relief can be expected.

For purifying the blood we cheerfully recommend this great and efficient remedy, feeling certain that if given a fair trial, wonderful cures will be the sure result.

If after a *fair* trial has been given, no relief is experienced, return to us the empty bottle and we will refund your money.

Price $1.00 per bottle. Sample bottles 15 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa. 15-1e o w, 1 y

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. 13-39 eow26t

A Merry Heart.

Solomon says "A merry heart maketh a glad countenance," but the heart is not apt to be merry if one is suffering from dyspepsia, biliousness, indigestion or liver complaint, or if sleep is disturbed or unrefreshing. The most frequent cause of sleeplessness is dyspepsia, of which all medical writers declare it to be a sure symptom. For the certain cure of these distressing maladies, we have never yet discovered a medicine to equal PARMELEE'S DYSPEPSIA COMPOUND. Its influence is truly wonderful and all that could be desired. It invigorates the digestive organs and imparts new life to the whole system; it is also a great regulating tonic and holds the foremost place among medicinal preparations of its class.

We are so confident that it will give satisfaction in every case that we invite you to try it. If not entirely satisfactory, return the empty bottle, and we will refund the money. Sample bottles 15 cents; regular size, $1.00. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa 15-15 e o w, 1 y

Geo. D. Prentice speaks of Time as "The Tomb Builder." We suggest to mothers that FIFTEEN MINUTES of precious time may build a tomb for the dear form that now sleeps so gently, should Croup in its worst type attack it. How will you guard against the destroyer? DARE YOU neglect to use every known precaution? It is not possible to have a physician always at hand. Frequently the time taken in calling one, would be the death of the child. We assume the grave responsibility of saying to these mothers, that Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is as nearly a specific as has yet been discovered for this dread disease. We should not say this without positive knowledge. This medicine has been tested for fourteen years, and thousands are quieted nightly by the fact that they have it in reach for immediate use. Every mother sings for a safeguard of this kind. Regular sizes and 10 cent samples for sale by Armstrong & Co., Smethport, Pa.

For Generations Diseases arising from indiscretion have been treated with Balsam Copaiba and Mercury, until the stomachs of the patients using them became so nauseated and weakened that it was hard to decide which was the worst complaint, the disordered stomach or the original disease. At length the Samaritan's Gift made its advent, and an entirely new system of cure was inaugurated, and the beneficial results at once seen. The disgusting drugs and poisons were discarded, and to-day the Gift is prescribed by numbers of the leading Physicians; yet, notwithstanding the Samaritan's Gift is known to be a positive cure, purely vegetable, and pleasant to use, as only ten pills have to be taken, many old anti-diluvians will stick to their sickening drugs and gorge their patients for weeks, perhaps months. 25—Has a long job and a big bill anything to do with it? Male packages $3; Female $3. Sent by mail to any address by Desmond & Co. 715 Race st., Philadelphia.

Trial List for September Term, 1878.

No 54 September Term 1878
I. D Wetmore vs Rice English et al
No 286 Dec Term 1877
Rockafellow & Porter vs J S & W F Book and Pat Lyon
No 308 Dec Term 1877
John H Holcomb vs E H Alvord
No 321 Dec Term 1877
Hooker & Hardison vs Bradford Oil Co
No 122 Feb'y Term 1878
John M Keating vs Wastier Latson et al
No 336 June Term 1878
The Enterprise Tunnell Co vs P Sheedy et al
No 340 June Term 1878
Furness & Hallock vs Dodge & Dimick
C K SARTWELL, Prothy
per J R CHADWICK, Deputy.

MONEY ENOUGH

Can be saved by buying of the manufacturers direct to materially reduce the cost of furnishing your home. Bear in mind that we are manufacturing

FURNITURE

in large lots for our Wholesale Trade.—That we Sell at Retail to the People of Buffalo and Vicinity at our regular Wholesale Prices, at least 25 to 30 per cent. lower than usual Retail Prices, and guarantee every article to be as represented.

Albert Best & Co.

MANUFACTORY & WAREROOMS,

39 & 41 PERRY STREET,

NEAR MAIN STREET.

BUFFALO, N. Y

☞ Photographs to select from will be sent to customers unable to visit our Factory: 1544

HARD and SOFT COAL

We are now prepared to furnish first quality

Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,

for CASH, on delivery, at the following prices, which are subject to change of market:

Hard Coal, per ton		Soft Coal, per ton	
Lump	$5 80	Lump	$2 25
Grate	5 65	Run of mines	2 85
Egg	5 65	Nutsand Slack	2 65
Stove	6 25	Slack	2 25
Chestnut	6 20		

A reduction made on car lots. Fifty cents additional for delivery.

45] GODDEN & McCLURE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially re- TRADE MARK.

commended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency,* and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self Abuse; as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, diseases of Kidneys, Premature Old Age,* and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence.

Before Taking. After Taking.

The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.

☞ Sold in Smethport by Druggists everywhere. 13 43-1y

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR. }

Smethport, Pa., Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

H. F. BARBOUR,

Steam Book and Job Printer,

Miner Block, opp. the Public Square.

Smethport, Pa.

THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggist Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 18, 1878.

EASTWARD.

Stations.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m
Eldred, Arr	2 10	5 55	2 40	9 05
Windfall	1 55	5 43	2 29	8 53
Prentice Vale	1 45	5 33	2 19	8 43
Duke Centre	1 34	5 22	2 11	8 35
Rixford	1 30	5 18	2 05	8 30
Summit City	12 46	4 53	1 40	8 03
Little Boyd	12 39	4 43	1 30	7 52
Dallas City	12 22	4 26	1 25	7 47
Sawyer City	12 13	4 16	1 08	7 36
Lafferty	1 08	4 10	1 00	7 30
Tarport	11 40	4 08	12 54	7 21
Bradford, Lv	11 25	4 00	12 45	7 15

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford, Arr	8 47	1 33	5 10	10 15
Tarport	8 42	1 27	5 05	10 05
Lafferty	8 38	1 20	4 55	9 50
Sawyer City	8 13	1 04	4 48	9 41
Dallas City	8 18	1 01	4 38	9 23
Little Boyd	8 13	12 56	4 31	9 15
Summit City	8 00	12 46	4 21	9 00
Rixford	7 57	12 39	4 15	8 52
Duke Centre	7 30	12 14	3 49	8 12
Prentice Vale	7 26	12 05	3 42	8 00
Windfall	7 14	11 55	3 33	7 45
Eldred, Lv	7 00	11 05	3 25	7 25

J D YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

Legal.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF

Valuable Real Estate.

S. D. Freeman, Administrator of the estate of Serepta Koon, deceased, late of McKean county, will sell at public vendue the real estate of the said Serepta Koon, deceased, situate, lying and being in Otto township, McKean county and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, described as follows to-wit: Bounded on the north by lot No. 212, contracted to be sold to Henry Morse, and lot No. 255 of the allotment of the lands of the Bingham estate in Otto township, east by lot No. 267, south by lot No. 110, in possession of Mrs. James McCord, and by lot No. 256 conveyed to J. M. & C. C. Wright, and west by said lot No. 256, containing sixty and two-tenths acres, be the same more or less, being lot No. 266 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in Otto township, and part of warrants 3254 and 3451; having thereon a one story and one-half frame house, a good spring of water and some fruit trees, about twenty acres improved. To be sold subject to a claim of the estate of A. N. Taylor, deceased, for purchase money, said claim being about $440,00 and interest from April, 1876. To be sold on the premises on FRIDAY, THE 21st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1878. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p m of said day. Terms of sale—cash on confirmation of Administrator's deed.

43 Adm'r, *cum testamento annexo*

ESTRAY.

Came into my enclosure at Prentice Vale, one stag about three years old, roan color. Owner will please call, pay charges, prove property and take him away.

WILLIAM LOVEJOY.

Prentice Vale, Aug. 22, 1878.

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania:

This is to give notice, that on the 9th day of August A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Henry S. Akins of Kendall Borough, McKean County, Pa., and Putnam F. Peet, of Olean, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of J. C. Sturgeon, Esq., Bradford, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 22, 1878.—43 42

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Mortimer H. Eastleys of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of J. C. Sturgeon, Bradford, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 22, 1878.—43 42

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1878, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Charles D. Webster, of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of J. C. Sturgeon, Esq., Bradford, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Aug 22, 1878.—43 42

In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 19th day of August, A.D. 1878, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Richard W. Argue, of Derrick City in the County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees, of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of J. C. Sturgeon, Esq., Bradford, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 22, 1878.—43 42

Bankruptcy Notice.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 26th day of August A.D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William Forgie, of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 92 Diamond street Pittsburgh, Pa., before Noah W. Shafer, Esq., Register, on the 30th day of October, A.D. 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 2, 1878.—44-42

Bankruptcy Notice.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 28th day of August A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Quincy B. Hamlin of Bradford in the county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Office No. 11, North Park Row, Erie, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1878.

JOHN HALL,
U. S Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 4, 1878.—44-42

Bankruptcy Notice.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice that on the 19th day of August A.D. 1878, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Olin J. Wilcox of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of J. C. Sturgeon, Esq., Bradford, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 22, 1878.—43 42

Bankruptcy Notice.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 26th day of August A.D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Mortimer H. Eastleys of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of J. C. Sturgeon, Bradford, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock p. m.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 22, 1878.—43 42

Bankruptcy Notice.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice, that on the 28th day of August A. D. 1878, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Quincy B. Hamlin of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Office No. 11, North Park Row, Erie, Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1878.

JOHN HALL,
U. S Marshal, as Messenger.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 4, 1878.—44-42

Bankruptcy Notice.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice that on the 19th day of August A.D. 1878, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Olin J. Wilcox of Bradford, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of

Rules for Ladies Traveling Alone.

A correspondent gives the following sensible suggestions to lady travelers:

I noticed in the *Tribune* of Wednesday an account of an appalling calamity happening to a lady traveling alone through New York State.

I am not familiar with modes of procedure in removing insane persons to asylums, but would have supposed that men in charge of such persons must have papers in their possessions showing that they were lawfully making the removal. If this is so, it strikes me it would have been an easy matter to insist on the showing of such papers, and that the conductor should have so insisted. Alas, the *falseness of the story* could have been easily proved by making inquiries by telegraph from the next station, and in many other ways. But the lady unfortunately seems to have lost all presence of mind, and so increased her own danger, making people around think her insane too.

From time to time we hear of other mishaps meeting women traveling alone. Still, women must travel, and very often alone, and by exercise of due caution and foresight, there is no reason why it should not be perfectly safe for them to do so. There are a few rules which if followed, it seems to me, would save a world of anxiety and doubt.

Before starting on a journey, familiarize yourself with the route, and with names of good hotels at the various stopping places.

Never travel with just money enough, but always carry enough to provide for any possible emergency. This will save much anxiety.

Wear but little jewelry, and keep the larger part of your money in some inside pocket, out of sight, (the trouble of the lady spoken of came partly from wearing valuable jewelry.)

Always look after yourself, and do not allow a stranger to procure your tickets or checks for your baggage.

Avoid if possible making changes in car by night, but when unavoidable, go with others. Do not become separated from the crowd.

Take no hacks but go in an omnibus where there are other people. These are safe.

If in any doubt as to changing cars, checking baggage, etc., inquire in advance of the conductor. The conductors on our trains are always polite and willing to be of service, especially to ladies traveling alone.

Do not wait till about to make change in train before inquiring of the conductor, for ten to one he will then be hurried and you will only half inform yourself; and finally

Under all circumstances, endeavor to retain presence of mind. One who can do this will have no trouble traveling, and instead of its being unwise for women to travel alone, I think it an advantage for them to make trips alone, for there are few people who are not at times obliged to do so, and experience does away with much of the possible danger in traveling.

Why He Wasn't In.

"Is Mr. McKee in?" The gentleman who was asked the question was a mild mannered individual, and resembled a clergyman in appearance. Mr. Tusch, of whom the question was asked, replied in the negative.

"Will he be in soon?" asked the meek one.

"I think not," answered Mr. Tusch.

"I have not seen him for some time, and I am afraid I would not know him."

"He's no doubt changed a great deal since you saw him last," returned the monosyllable Tusch.

"Do you know where I would be likely to find him?" asked the visitor.

"He did not say where he was going."

"Is there any place that he frequents?"

"He is no doubt in one or two places, but they're a good ways from here, and he probably would not like to be disturbed."

"Can I sit down and wait?" asked the gentleman.

"Oh, certainly! John, give the gentleman a chair."

The gentleman waited for two hours and then became uneasy; finally he asked—

"Is there any possibility of his being in to-day?"

"No, I think not."

"How long since?"

"Six months.

"How is that?"

"He's dead."

"Why the devil didn't you say so?"

"You didn't ask me."

Then the gentleman pulled out two quarts of hair, kicked over a table, and fired two damns at Tusch. John fell off the office stool, struck the floor with his school end and made a dent the shape of two butter crackers in the floor and Mr. Tusch remarking that "some people didn't know enough to ask for what they wanted," went into executive session with the man.

Asking Her Husband.

"Well, John, what did they do at the society meeting to-night?"

"Oh, not much. Business dragged."

"Good many there?"

"About the same as usual."

"But didn't they do anything about the furnace?"

"Yes; a committee was appointed to see about it."

Poor Mrs. Ellis sighs and wishes she could know just one thing that somebody said. She tries a more direct line of questioning.

"What did deacon Jones have to say?"

"Oh, the deacon was on the opposite side, as usual."

"Opposite side of what?"

"Well, almost anything that was proposed."

"Can't you tell one thing?" Mrs. Ellis' tone showed a little irritation.

John looked at his wife in astonishment. Poor fellow! He thinks he has answered every single question she has asked, and what is there to be cross about?

IF A MAN works for a week and gets nothing for his labor, he takes it as bad luck and says nothing; but when he spends five minutes in sharpening a lead pencil and the point breaks off, he jumps about like a mad man.

AN Englishman named Oliver Cromwell was convicted of stealing watermelons, in Connecticut, the other day. Now you see what's in a name.

MILLINERY STORE.

I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Mary Tacy,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

L. M. RAUB,

Surgeon Dentist,

Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anesthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

Will be at Smethport Sept. 3d and 4th.

Gifford & Wolters'

SAW AND

PLANING MILL,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA

PINE and HEMLOCK,

BUILDING TIMBER,

FLOORING,

SIDING,

SHINGLES,

and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.

Houses Built Entire.

GIFFORD & WOLTERS.

S. J. GIFFORD, C. H. WOLTERS. } v15 n31

LIVERY AND Exchange Stables

AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.

FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.

Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with

Good Horses and Stylish Rigs

to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.

(Successors to J. J. Guiteau & Co.)

Manufacturers of and Wholesale sellers in

Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c

WARREN, ROOFING.

Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.

OFFICE 283 MAIN ST.—2D DOOR ON BALCONY.

W. P. LATHROP STANLEY D. COWING.

13apy1

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS —OF— TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic table, render themselves liable to the penalty of the LAW, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by a fine and imprisonment. *See Act of Congress, August 14, 1876.*

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov't in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers. ☞ *The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.* 15-19m3

GREAT SUMMER RESORT

JUST OPENED AT

ROCK VIEW.

G. W. SCHWENKE : Prop'r

This splendid Resort is situated on the

OLEAN, BRADFORD & WARREN RAILWAY,

about half way between Olean and Bradford,

Travelers, Tourists, Pleasure and Picnic Parties

will find it the most Pleasant Resort ever visited. It is under the management of the little man that runs five Hotels.

YOU CAN get your Job Printing done at the MINER office in city style and at city prices

Miscellaneous.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!

It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;

None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle* and *nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co., NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,

"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,

"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting,

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"

"Domestic MONTHLY,"

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"

"Domestic MONTHLY,"

An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Polite Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

Broadway and 14th St., New York.

M. L. ARMSTRONG

Dealer in

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

In McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Harrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-29 y1

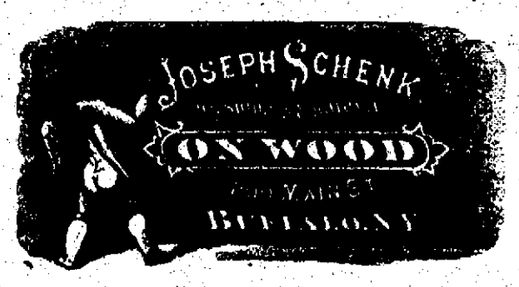
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale

THE WILLIAMS LOT & STORE

now occupied by him in Smethport borough, Pa.

15-33-tf W. S. BROWNELL.



Mechanical Work a Specialty.

Lines of Travel.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

Singers run to and from all regular trains Until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follow

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKRY, Proprieto.

M'KEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5 a.m. o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee, L've	11.55 a.m.	6:30 a.m	3:25pm
Frisbee	11.40	5.35 †...	3 35...
Cory's	11.42 *	.....	3 41...
Farmers Valley	11.51	5.43 †...	3 51...
Red Rock	12.05	6.00 †...	4 05...
Crosby	12.10 *...	6.15 *	.....
Colegrove	12.18	6.21 †	.....
Hamlin	12.23*	6.26 *	.....
Westwag	12.40*	6.45 *	.....
Clermont, Arr	12.55	7.00	.....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Clermont, L've	1.20 p.m	7.20 a.m	.....
Werowag	1.35*	7.30 *	.....
Hamlin	1.40 *	7.40 †	.....
Colegrove	1.56 *	7.56 †...	.....
Crosby	2.05 *	8.01 †	.....
Smethport	2.13	8.25	9.05 am
Farmers Valley	2.26	8.39	9.14 ....
Cory's	2.35	.....	9.22 ....
Frisbee	2.38	8.51	9.25 ....
Larrabee, Arr	2.45	9.00	9.35 ....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent.*

Olean, Bradford and Warren Railway Time-Table.

TRAINS LEAVE BRADFORD AS FOLLOWS:

6 30 a m, Express, arriving at Olean at 8 20 a m, making close connections for Buffalo.

7 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 9 00.

10 30 a m, Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 11 00.

2 00 p m Mail arriving at Olean at 3 50 p m making close connection for Buffalo.

3 00 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 3 30.

5 00 p m Express arriving at Olean at 6 50.

5 30 p m Accommodation arriving at Red Rock at 6 00.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT BRADFORD AT

8 35 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 8 10.

9 35 a m Express leaves Olean at 7 35.

11 45 a m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 11 15.

2 40 p m Mail leaves Olean at 10 50. Train leaving Buffalo at 7 30 on the B. N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

4 0 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 4 00.

6 50 p m Accommodation leaves Red Rock at 2 20.

9 50 p m Express leaves Olean at 8 00. Train leaving Buffalo at 4 35 on B., N. Y. & P. Railroad connects with this train.

Bradford Branch

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	21
	am
Carrollton, L've	9 20
Limestone "	9 32
Babcock "	9 43
Kendall "	9 52
Bradford, Arr	10 15
Bradford, L've	10 45
DeGolia "	11 05
Custer City "	11 10
Lewis Run "	11 25
Big Shanty "	11 37
Crawfords "	11 53
Allen "	12 15
Gilbertville Arr	12 25

EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	20
	am
Gilbertville, L've	6 40
Allen "	6 46
Crawfords "	6 58
Big Shanty "	7 12
Lewis Run "	7 20
Custer City "	7 38
DeGolia "	7 55
Bradford, Arr	8 05
Bradford, L've	8 15
Kendall "	8 35
Babcock "	8 45
Limestone "	8 57
Carrollton, Arr	9 45

SUNDAYS.

A train will leave Custer City at 9 45 a m, arriving at Carrollton at 10 50 a m. Leave Carrollton 4 45 p m, arriving at Bradford 5 45, and Custer City 5 00 p m.

Trains 20 and 21 run daily.

☞ Through tickets to all points at the very lowest Rates, for sale at the Company's office at the depot.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's office.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent, N. Y.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7:45 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.12; Elma, 8.18; Jamison's, 8.25; Aurora, 8.30; Wales, 8.43; Holland, 8.53; Prospection, 9.03; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.22; Machias, 9.30; Franklinville, 9.43; Ischua, 9.59; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.35; Weston's, 10.38; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.53; Kinzua, 11.05; Larrabees, 11.16; Sartwell, 11.22; Turtle Point, 11.37; Port Allegany, 11.40; Liberty, 11.58; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.12; F. M. Emporium 12.35; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:55 p. m.—Port Allegany Express.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 5.12; Springbrook, 5.22; Elma, 5.29; Jamison's, 5.35; Aurora, 5.39; Wales, 5.53; Holland, 6.03; Protection, 6.13; Arcade, 6.25; Yorkshire, 6.32; Machias, 6.40; Franklinville, 6.52; Ischua, 7.06; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Westons, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.56; Kinzua, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.35; Port Allegany, 8.45; p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 8:00 a m.—Express.—Arriving at Turtle Point 8.49; Sartwell, 8.54; Larrabees, 9.02; Kinzua, 9.12; State Line, 9.26; Portville, 9.34; Weston's, 9.42; Olean, 9.50; Erie R'y Junct. 9.04; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.46; Machias, 9.06; Yorkshire, 9.19; Arcade, 9.25; Prospection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.56; Aurora, 10.10; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:25 p. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.58; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.25; Turtle Point, 2.36; Sartwell, 2.43; Larrabees, 2.52; Eldred, 3.09; state Line, 3.17; Portville, 3.29 Weston's, 3.39; Olean, 3.50; Erie R'y Junct., 3.44; Hinsdale, 4.08; Ischua, 4.16; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.45; York-shire, 4.52; Arcade, 5.09; Prospection, 5.18; Holland, 5.22; Wales, 5.35; Aurora, 5.46; Jamison,s, 5.58; Elma, 5.57; Springbrook, 6.03; Ebenezer, 6.13; Buffalo, 6.50 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R. R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train, leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, May 26th 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.55 p. m
" " " Warren.....4.45 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....5.59 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p.m
" " arr. at Erie.....7.35 p. m

ERIE ACCOM leaves Kane.....8.30 a. m
" " " Warren.....7.45 a. m
" " " Irvineton.....9.01 a. m
" " " Corry.....9.10 a. m
" " arr. at Erie.....10.55 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.30 a. m
" " " Corry.....1.10 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....2.03 p. m
" " " Warren.....2.20 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.50 a. m

KANE ACCOM. leaves Erie.....4.10 p. m
" " " Corry.....6.00 p. m
" " " Irvineton.....7.03 p. m
" " " Warren.....7.20 p. m
" " arr. at Kane.....9.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

Erie and Kane Accommodation with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. east and west, and at Corry with P. T. & R. W.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN, G'n'l Supt.

Lines of Travel.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

Will hereafter be known by its new name,

New York, Lake Erie & Western R.R'd

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted June 2, 1878.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 3.*	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 6.
D'kirk, L've	.....	1.05 p. m.	.....	7.05 a. m.
Lit Val. "	.....	2.5 "	.....	8 "
Salam'ca "	7.55am	3.55 p. m.	.....	9.12 "
Olean "	8.40	4.40 "	.....	10.01 "
Cuba "	9.07	5.20 "	.....	10.35 "
Genesee "	10.03	5.59 "	.....	11.23 "
Andover	.....	.....	.....	12.05 pm
H'lle L've	11.05am	6.25 p m	12.25am	1.50
Almira Arr.	1.07pm	8.47 "	2.30 "	4.30
B'ng'ton "	2.56	10.33 "	4.25 "	7.30
P't Jervis "	7.18 "	8.30 a m	8.10 "	.....
New York "	10.20pm	7.35 a m	12.25p m	.....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

5.25 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 5.47, Forrestville 6.00, Smith's Mills 6.30, Perrysburg 7.10, Dayton 7.37, Cattaraugus 8.07, Little Valley 8.20, Salamanca 10.07, Great Valley 10.35, Carrollton 11.05, Vandalia 11.45, Allegany 12.10, p m, Olean 12.55, Hinsdale 1.35, Cuba 2.00, Friendship 2.30, Belvidere 4.15, Phillipsville 4.40, Scio 5.20, Genesee 6.07, Andover 6.55, Alfred 7.25, Almond 8.05, and arriving at Hornellsville at 8.30 p m.

5 15 a m, daily from Salamanca. Stopping at all stations, arriving at Hornellsville at 12 15 p m.

8 25 a m, daily from Friendship. Stops at Belvidere 9 44, Phillipsville 7 05, Scio 7 20, and arrives at Genesee at 7 55 a m.

9 20 a m, daily from Dunkirk. Stops at Sheridan 9 37, Forrestville 9 50, Smith's Mills 10 05, Perrysville to 27, Dayton to 40, Cattaraugus 11 00, Little Valley 11 15, Salamanca 11 45, Great Valley 11 52, Carrollton 12 05, Vandalia 12 37, Allegany 12 58, Olean 1 05 p m, Hinsdale 1 30, Cuba 2 22, Friendship 3 00, Belvidere 3 20, Phillipsville 3 35, Scio 3 55, Genesee 4 10, Andover 4 48, Alfred 5 18, Almond 5 36, arriving at Hornellsville at 5 50 p m.

9 10 p m, daily from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 9 31, Forrestville 9 42, Smith's Mills 9 56, Perrysville 10 10, Dayton 10 20, Cattaraugus 10 40, Little Valley 11 11, and arriving at Salamanca at 11 50 p m.

6 05 p m, daiiey from Dunkirk. Stops at all stations, arriving at Carrollton at 8 20 p m.

5 30 p m, except Sundays. From Carrollton. Stops at Vandalia 6 45, Allegany 8 45, Olean 6 55.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 5.*	No. 9. †	1.*
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00a.m.
P't Jervis "	10.05 "	"	12.12 p m
H'lle L've	8.15 am	12.30pm	3.35 pm
Andover L've	.....	1.05 p m	.....
Genesee "	9.17 "	1.54 "	4.37 pm
Cuba ..... "	10.17 "	2.32 "	10.45 "
Olean "	10.30 "	2.50 "	11.15 "
G't Valley "	11.11 "	3.26 "	.....
Salamanca Arr.	11.30 "	3.43 "	11.50 "
Cleveland "	7.05 pm	.....	.....
Cincinnati "	6.00 a m	.....	.....
G't Valley L've.	11.57 p m	4.15 a m	12.22 am
Dunkirk Arr.	7.30 "	3.45 p m	3.30 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

5.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.56, Alfred 6.25, Andover 7.10, Genesee 8.05, Scio 8.30, Phillipsville 8.55, Belvidere 9.45, Friendship 10.10, Cuba 11.17, Hinsdale 11.55, Olean 11.32, Allegany 11.45, p m, Allegany 12.40, Vandalia 1.25, Carrollton 1.55, Great Valley 2.36, Salamanca 4.10, Little Valley 5.00, Cattaraugus 5.32, Dayton 7.03, Perrysburg 7.19, Smith's Mills 7.55, Forrestville 8.17, Sheridan 8.37, and arriving at Dunkirk at 9.00 p m.

7 02 a m, from Carrollton, stops at all stations, arriving at Dunkirk at 9 15.

8 52 a m, except Sundays, from Olean, Allegany 9 40, Vandalia 9 01, arriving at Carrollton 9 40 p m.

4 30 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stops at all stations, arriving at Salamanca 10 50 p m.

Sundays train 1 will run between Salamanca and Dunkirk.

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

in all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c., imitated perfectly.

Kalsomining and Pape Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

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LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

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PURCHASERS PROTECTED.

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Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order.

FREE A VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

WILSON SEWING MACHINE

is equal to a Chronometer Watch, and as elegantly finished as a first-class Piano. It received the highest awards at the Vienna and Centennial Expositions. IT SEWS ONE-FOURTH FASTER than other machines. Its capacity is unlimited. There are more WILSON MACHINES sold in the United States than the combined sales of all the others. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT for doing all kinds of repairing, WITHOUT PATCHING, given FREE with each machine.

AGENTS WANTED. WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

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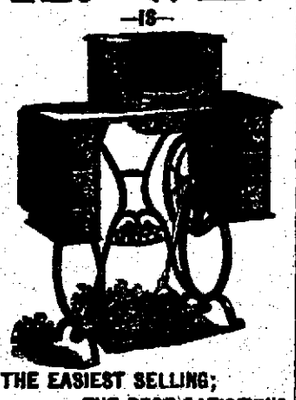
For Sale by all First-Class Dealers.

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER

Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Pennsylvania. It is the Official paper of the county and the Republican Party. Its circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and as an Advertising Medium it bears superior in the Northern Counties of this State.

Miscellaneous.

The White —18—



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Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered as cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after used and rebuilt) and so forth (in market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

Important to Horse Breeders.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to horse owners and breeders of horses of McKean county, that the celebrated

INDRED STALLION,

Hambletonian Prince, Jr.,

is now in charge of Mr. C. V. Adams, and will make the season of 1878 in Smethport and vicinity, as advertised by handbills

All admirers of well bred stock are respectfully invited to examine this horse, or his stock, on the farms of

ERASTUS CURTIS AND E. F. RICHMOND.

For particulars as to Pedigree, Dates and Terms see large bills, or address

C F ADAMS, Smethport, Pa

W O CONDER, Smethport, Pa, April 11.—24-tf

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

MRS. J. R. SHOEMAKER,

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Instumental & Vocal Music

in all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS

Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons

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HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Axes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches, Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Curry combs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Felloe Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder, Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys, Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kind, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Mutfey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

BUFFALO EXPRESS.

ESTABLISHED 1845 - - NEW ISSUE, 1878.

An Independent Republican Journal

WHICH AIMS TO BE

"THE NEATEST AND BRIGHTEST, BRAVEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST NEWSPAPER EVER PUBLISHED IN BUFFALO."

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ALBANY JOURNAL.—This advance, following so soon after its transformation, is a *gratifying proof* of its popularity and success. A paper as distinctive as it is attractive.

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ELMIRA ADVERTISER.—Readers of the Express admire its independence, its bold charges for the right, the sterling and the true in politics and morals.

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UTICA HERALD.—The Express is pignant and positive and keeps up with all the news. The people are willing to pay a fair price for a paper that has all the news.

NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL.—The bright and sparkling Buffalo Express comes to us enlarged and with other evidences of prosperity.

ROCHESTER EXPRESS.—One of the handsomest papers in the country, and it is as good as it looks.

BINGHAMTON REPUBLICAN.—Enlarged very materially improved. It is one of the foremost and brightest papers in the State.

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WASHINGTON NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.—It is a very lively, sprightly, newsy and independent Republican journal.

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BROOKLYN UNION-ARGUS.—A most admirably conducted newspaper, with a rare combination of culture, dignity, independence, spiciness and ready tact.

WARREN MAIL.—It is an able, wide-awake and independent *Republican* journal, richly deserving its large and increasing patronage.

ALLEGANY REPORTER.—Certainly the handsomest Daily in the State, and edited with rare ability.

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JAMESTOWN JOURNAL.—Bright, attractive, energetic, able, occasionally inconsistent, sometimes unscrupulous, and always interesting. Better than ever.

POTTER JOURNAL.—We heartily commend it to all who like to read a straight-forward, wide-awake, backbone Republican journal—edited with pluck, brains and force.

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LYONS REPUBLICAN.—One of the largest and very best daily newspapers in the State. Editorially, typographically and in every way it is a model newspaper.

THERE IS NO BETTER MEDIUM OF ADVERTISING IN WESTERN NEW-YORK, RATES AS LOW AS THOSE CHARGED BY ANY FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER.

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All communications for the BUFFALO EXPRESS, whether relating to subscriptions, adv